

## REMARKS

The Examiner is thanked for performing a thorough search. In this reply, no claims have been added, amended, or canceled. Claims 1-28 are pending in the application.

### SUMMARY OF THE REJECTIONS

Claims 1, 5-8, 10-13, 15-17, 21-24, and 26-28 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated, allegedly, by U.S. Patent No. 6,678,835 to Shah et al. (“Shah”).

Claims 2-4, 9, 14, 18-20, and 25 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable, allegedly, over Shah in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,678,827 to Rothermel et al. (“Rothermel”).

### THE REJECTIONS BASED ON THE PRIOR ART

The rejections of Claims 1, 5-8, 10-13, 15-17, 21-24, and 26-28 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) and the rejections of Claims 2-4, 9, 14, 18-20, and 25 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) are traversed at least for the reasons discussed below.

#### *Claims 1, 5-8, 10-13, 15-17, 21-24, and 26-28*

Claim 1 recites, among other features, “sending one or more configuration instructions from the management source to each of the one or more sets of security devices **using an order that is determined based on the one or more configuration dependencies**, resulting in implementing the security policy on the network.” Thus, Claim 1 requires that the **order** in which the configuration instructions are **sent** to the sets of security devices must be based on **configuration dependencies**.

The term “configuration dependency” is defined in paragraph [0024] of the specification. The term “configuration dependency” means that the configuration of one security device is dependent on another security device being configured or not configured. Claim 1 must be interpreted in light of this definition.

The portions of Shah cited by the Office Action as allegedly disclosing this feature of Claim 1 fail to do so. The Office Action alleges that cols. 19-21 of Shah disclose this feature. Although this section of Shah refers to LDAP directory entries that are arranged in a tree structure that follows a geographic and organizational distribution, there is no teaching or suggestion in Shah that the order in which LDAP changes are propagated to policy enforcers is based in any way on the organization of the entries in the LDAP directory. Additionally, there is no teaching or suggestion in Shah that the organization of the entries in the LDAP directory in any way indicates configuration dependencies between policy enforcers.

According to FIG. 25 of Shah, in step 434, changes to an LDAP directory are transmitted to policy enforcers for storage in those policy enforcers’ databases. There is no discussion of the order in which the changes are transmitted to the policy enforcers. Apparently, the order in which the changes are transmitted to the policy enforcers is entirely irrelevant. There is no discussion of changes being transmitted to a first policy enforcer before being transmitted to a second policy enforcer due to the second policy enforcer having a configuration dependency relative to the first policy enforcer. There is also no teaching or suggestion that the ability of one policy server to store these changes in that policy enforcer’s database would ever depend on whether such changes already had been stored in another policy enforcer’s database. There is absolutely no discussion of configuration dependencies in Shah.

In Shah, the order in which LDAP changes are transmitted from policy server 122 to policy enforcers 124 and 126 does not matter at all. If the LDAP changes are transmitted to policy enforcer 124 before they are transmitted to policy enforcer 126, this will not prevent policy enforcer 126 from receiving the changes and storing the changes in database 134. Conversely, if the LDAP changes are transmitted to policy enforcer 126 before they are transmitted to policy enforcer 124, this will not prevent policy enforcer 124 from receiving the changes and storing the changes in database 132. Shah is entirely bereft of the idea of configuration dependencies in any form. Even if policy enforcers 124 and 126 are considered to be “configured” by policy server 122, the order in which they are “configured” makes absolutely no difference whatsoever. At the very least, there is no teaching or suggestion anywhere in Shah that the order makes any difference, or even that the configuration is done in any specified or determined order at all.

Thus, there is at least one feature of Claim 1 that the cited portions of Shah fail to disclose. For at least the reasons discussed above, it is respectfully submitted that Claim 1 is patentable over Shah.

Claims 5-8 and 10 depend from Claim 1 and therefore include the features of Claim 1 that are distinguished from Shah above. Therefore, for at least the reasons discussed above with relation to Claim 1, it is respectfully submitted that Claims 5-8 and 10 are patentable over Shah.

Claims 17, 21-24, and 26 recite computer-readable media that carry instructions that cause processors to perform the steps of Claims 1, 5-8, and 10, respectively. Therefore, for at least the reasons discussed above with relation to Claims 1, 5-8, and 10, it is respectfully submitted that Claims 17, 21-24, and 26 are patentable over Shah.

Claim 27 recites a computer system that comprises means for performing the steps of Claim 1. Therefore, for at least the reasons discussed above with relation to Claim 1, it is respectfully submitted that Claim 27 is patentable over Shah.

Claim 28 recites a device that comprises a processor that is configured to perform the steps of Claim 1. Therefore, for at least the reasons discussed above with relation to Claim 1, it is respectfully submitted that Claim 28 is patentable over Shah.

Claim 11 is not identical to Claim 1. However, Claim 11 specifically recites, “**each configuration dependency corresponding to at least a first security device having to be configured before a second security device is configured in order for the first security device to receive its own configuration instructions for implementing the security policy** from a management source.” As is discussed above with reference to Claim 1, Shah lacks any notion of configuration dependencies. Shah lacks any notion that the order in which LDAP directory changes are transmitted to or stored by policy enforcers matters or is considered in any way. Even if one policy server receives LDAP changes before another policy server does, it will not prevent the latter policy server from storing the changes in its database.

Thus, there is at least one feature of Claim 11 that the cited portions of Shah fail to disclose. For at least the reasons discussed above, it is respectfully submitted that Claim 11 is patentable over Shah.

Claims 12, 13, 15, and 16 depend from Claim 11 and therefore include the features of Claim 11 that are distinguished from Shah above. Therefore, for at least the reasons discussed above with relation to Claim 11, it is respectfully submitted that Claims 12, 13, 15, and 16 are patentable over Shah.

*Claims 2-4, 9, 14, 18-20, and 25*

Claims 2-4, 9, 14, 18-20, and 25 each depend from a claim that is distinguished from Shah above. By virtue of this dependence, there is at least one feature of each of Claims 2-4, 9, 14, 18-20, and 25 that Shah fails to disclose, teach, or suggest. Specifically, as discussed above, Shah fails to disclose anything about configuration dependencies or basing an order of security device configuration on such configuration dependencies.

Rothermel also does not disclose, teach, or suggest these features that are missing from Shah. Indeed, the Office Action does not even allege that Rothermel discloses these features. The Office Action does not rely on Rothermel to disclose anything about configuration dependencies or the order in which security devices are configured.

Thus, even if Shah and Rothermel were combined (assuming, *arguendo*, that one would have been motivated to combine Shah and Rothermel), even the combination would fail to teach or suggest the features that Claims 2-4, 9, 14, 18-20, and 25 inherit from the claims on which they depend.

For at least the reasons discussed above, it is respectfully submitted that Claims 2-4, 9, 14, 18-20, and 25 are patentable over Shah and Rothermel, taken individually or in combination.

## CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, it is respectfully submitted that all of the pending claims are in condition for allowance. Therefore, the issuance of a formal Notice of Allowance is believed next in order, and that action is most earnestly solicited.

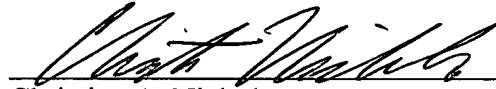
The Examiner is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned by telephone if it is believed that such contact would further the examination of the present application.

If any applicable fee is missing or insufficient, throughout the pendency of this application, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to any applicable fees and to credit any overpayments to our Deposit Account No. 50-1302.

Respectfully submitted,

HICKMAN PALERMO TRUONG & BECKER LLP

Dated: December 15, 2005



Christian A. Nicholes  
Reg. No. 50,266

2055 Gateway Place, Suite 550  
San Jose, California 95110-1089  
Telephone No.: (408) 414-1080  
Facsimile No.: (408) 414-1076

**CERTIFICATE OF MAILING**

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Mail Stop Amendment, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

on DEC 15, 2005

by

